BULLETIN
TRICONTINENTAL
PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE TRICONTINENTAL.

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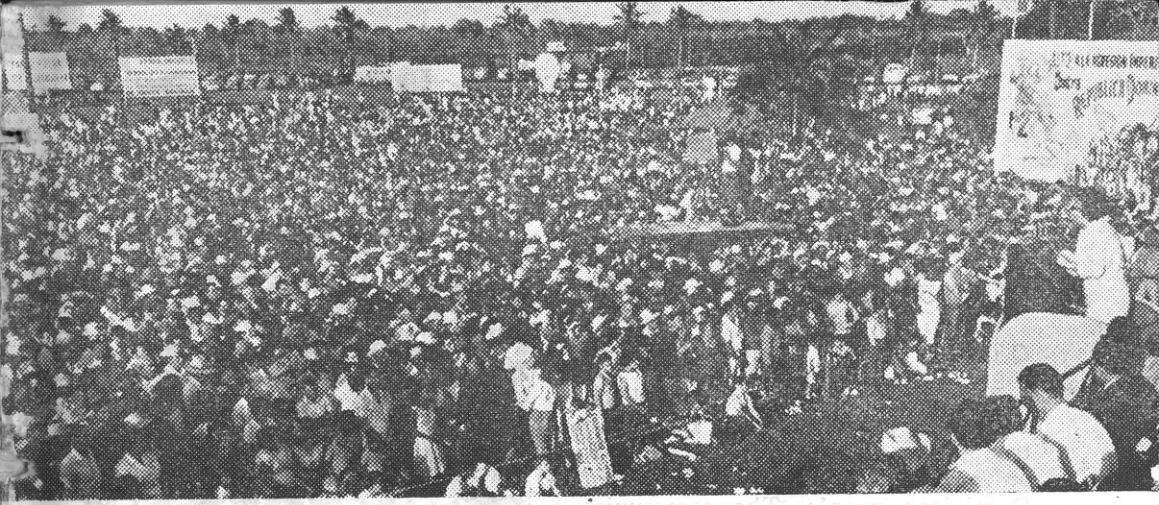


World Solidarity With the Dominican People

The week of April 24 to 30, which marks the first anniversary of the brutal U. S. intervention in the Dominican Republic, was celebrated all over the world as Solidarity Week with the Dominican People. The slogan was put forward in Tricontinental Conference agreements and resolutions.

The indignation felt by the peoples at the aggressive policy of U. S. imperialism, and their solidarity with the Dominicans, was manifested in meetings, rallies and demonstrations.

Here is a brief continent-by-continent resume of Solidarity Week activities:

LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

The Argentine Movement for the Self-Determination and Solidarity of the Peoples urged the people to demand the immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops from Santo Domingo, expressing the militant solidarity of the Argentine people with that of the invaded island republic. Another aspect of Solidarity Week was an exhibition in Buenos Aires of paintings and engravings by 200 artists, "to pay homage to Viet Nam and Santo Domingo, to all peoples who struggle against those who oppress them in the name of western civilization."

BOLIVIA

The First Conference of the National Liberation Front passed a declaration of solidarity with the struggle of the Dominican people against U. S. intervention.

COSTA RICA

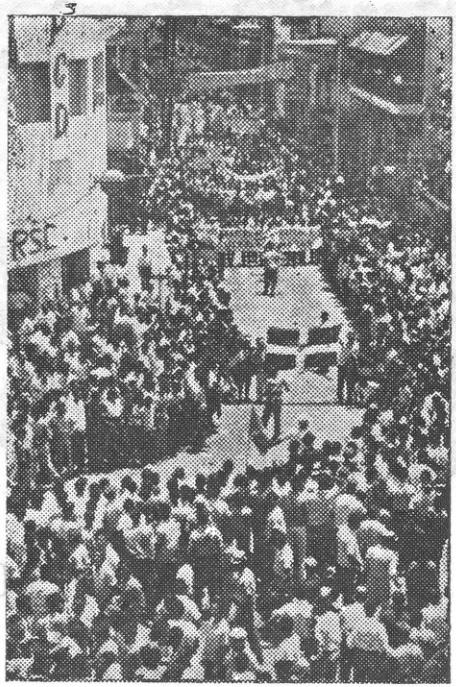
The Socialist Party demanded the immediate withdrawal of Yankee troops from Santo Domingo, thus reaffirming its solidarity with the heroic Dominican people. The communist weekly, *Liberación*, expressed its adhesion to all Solidarity Week activities. In Moscow, Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary of the Popular Vanguard Party, asked the Costa Rican people to express their solidarity with the Dominicans. In San José and other cities, mass rallies were held in honor of the Dominican Republic.

CHILE

Solidarity Week began with a mass meeting in the Baquedane Theater in Santiago. The Yankee intervention was condemned by the speakers, among whom were Oscar Núñez and Pablo Neruda. University students left their usual activities to hold demonstrations and meetings on April 28. Rallies took place in Santiago, Valparaíso, Valdivia, Concepción, Antofagasta and other cities. The CC of the CPC sent telegrams expressing its solidarity with the Dominican people. Other messages were sent by the Federation of University Technical Students and by Salvador Allende, Oscar Núñez, José González and others.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



COLOMBIA

Gilbert Vieira, secretary general of the CPC, sent fraternal greetings to the Dominican people. Vieira's message was sent from Moscow.

CUBA

The workers, peasants, students and revolutionary organizations massively participated in thousands of meetings and rallies held throughout the country. All work centers, public buildings and streets were decorated

with Cuban and Dominican flags and posters bearing slogans in support of the struggle of the Dominican people against the U. S. military intervention.

The Week was opened with a mass meeting in the sugar mill which bears the name "República Dominicana", in Florida, Camagüey province. The speakers were Major José R. Silva, member of the CC of the CPC; Melba Hernández, president of the organizing committee for Solidarity Week; and the Dominican revolutionary fighter Antonio Isa Conde.

Among the most outstanding events were those held by the Latin American residents in the "Casa de las Américas" and the press, radio, television and film industry workers' meeting. Another important public event was held in the hotel Habana Libre for the foreign guests invited to the First of May festivities and members of the diplomatic corps. The meeting was also attended by Osmany Cienfuegos, secretary general of the executive secretariat of the Tricontinental Solidarity Organization.

Solidarity Week was also celebrated in agricultural cooperatives, schools and military units. A statement of support for the struggle of the Dominican people was read at all of the meetings and rallies and signed by thousands of people. The signatures were sent on to the Solidarity Week organizing committee, which also received thousands of telegrams condemning U. S. military intervention.

Secondary, pre-university and university students took part in mass meetings held at the country's three universities to finalize the Week of Solidarity with the Dominican People.

ECUADOR

Equadorian artists and intellectuals demanded the end of the U. S. aggression against Santo Domingo. Solidarity meetings were held throughout the country and the Communist Party appealed to the people to give militant support to the Dominicans' patriotic and anti-imperialist struggle.

MEXICO

All the progressive organizations of the country (Communist Party, National Liberation Movement, People's Electoral Front, Revolutionary Workers' Federation, etc.) issued declarations of solidarity with Santo Domingo. Roberto Castillo, coordinator of the NLM, sent a message expressing solidarity with the Dominicans to Osmany Cienfuegos, secretary general of the OSPAAA.

Many meetings were organized by the Communist Party of Mexico, the Popular Socialist Party and other organizations, in the capital and other cities, with the participation of political, labor, student and peasant organizations and leaders.

VENEZUELA

NICARAGUA

Progressive organizations held meetings throughout the country; the principal slogan was "Bring back the Nicaraguan soldiers who are trampling upon the sovereignty of the Dominican people.

PARAGUAY

The Paraguayan Committee for Tricontinental Solidarity sent messages expressing solidarity with the Dominican people. A similar statement was issued by the Benigno Perretta sector of the *Febrerista* Party.

GUATEMALA

The Guatemalan Labor Party sent a message of support for the struggle of the Dominican people on the first anniversary of the constitutionalist revolution.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

On April 24, the Dominican People's Movement, the Communist Party and the June 14 Movement organized the largest demonstration in the history of the country. The streets of Santo Domingo were filled with demonstrators carrying flags and posters demanding the withdrawal of Yankee troops from Dominican soil.

April 28, one year after the landing of Yankee troops, was declared by the students and the rest of the Dominican people as "National Day of Repudiation of the Invasion." A mass demonstration took place in front of the U. S. embassy. Demonstrators carried flags with mourning bands and shouted "If the yankees

do not go, they will die in Santo Domingo." At the end of the demonstration, a manifesto was read asking the people of the United States not to remain indifferent to what is happening in the Dominican Republic.

Meanwhile, the invasion forces continued their aggressions against the people: they fired upon the demonstrators, wounding several persons.

A few days earlier, a bootblack was killed in front of the U. S. embassy by the bullets of the intervention forces.

URUGUAY

Legislators from diverse political sectors put before the Chamber of Deputies a petition asking the government to demand the withdrawal of the forces of occupation from the Dominican Republic.

The FIDEL (Left Liberation Front), on its part, held a mass meeting which was addressed by political, labor and student leaders. A second demonstration was held by university youth, who paraded along Montevideo's principal avenue to the place where members of the Socialist Youth had previously burned a U. S. flag. The aggression was condemned by the Central Labor Organization, the Revolutionary Workers' Movement and the Socialist Youth. *Hechos*, organ of the left-center sector of the Colorado Party, joined in the celebration of Solidarity Week.

VENEZUELA

Venezuelan students held a mass demonstration which paraded through downtown Caracas, in condemnation of the yankee aggression.

ASIA

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Korean press commented on the meetings held all over the world in support of the people of Santo Domingo and denounced U. S. imperialism, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the invasion troops. The Koreans also expressed their solidarity with the Dominicans in a meeting held in Pyongyang. Speakers pointed out that the people of Santo Domingo "is struggling heroically against armed yankee intervention."

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

A large public meeting was held in Peking in solidarity with the Dominican Republic. Among the speakers was the vice-president of the Chinese Peace Committee and president of the Chinese Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity. The mass organizations and the press also participated in the events of Solidarity Week.

LAOS

The secretary of state for economic planning of the tripartite government of national union, Khan Phouam Tounalom, expressed his people's solidarity with the Dominicans in a meeting held in Khang Khay on April 30.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

The Southvietnamese committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Latin America, the Committee for Afro-

asian Solidarity and other Southvietnamese and DRV organizations sent messages of support for the struggle of the Dominican people. The lawyer Nguyen Huu The, president of the Southvietnamese National Liberation Front, spoke in favor of solidarity with the people of Santo Domingo. Several meetings denouncing yankee imperialism were held in Hanoi.

SYRIA

Radio Damascus called attention to the heroic struggle of the Dominican people and pointed out that despite the superior military strength of the imperialists, the Dominicans will triumph in their struggle.

U. R. S. S.

Mass meetings in support of the Dominican people were held in all the Soviet Republics. The press, radio and television devoted a great deal of space to commentaries on the Dominican struggle. Among the most outstanding meetings were those held at Lomonosov University and the Kirov and Dynamo factories. In addition, the Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions issued a statement, and Latin American, African and Asian students held meetings in Moscow to pay homage to the Dominican people.

UNITED STATES

AFRICA

ALGERIA

The Algerian press and radio made lengthy reports and comments on Solidarity Week, while organizations such as the Afro-asian Solidarity Committee, the NLF youth and the Algerian Peace Movement organized mass meetings in Algiers and other cities. International organizations which have their headquarters in Algiers, such as the General Union of African Students, the Spanish Antifascist Youth and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) of Rhodesia, the liberation movements of the Portuguese colonies and the African National Congress of South Africa, issued statements in support of Santo Domingo.

U. A. R.

"The people of the UAR will always support the Dominican people, and all peoples who are struggling for their independence against the imperialist yoke," stated Youssef El Sebai, secretary general of the Permanent Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, on behalf of the National Committee of the United Arab Republic.

CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

The permanent mission of the Congo (L.) in Cuba, made public a document which expresses, on behalf of the Congolese people, their solidarity with the Dominicans, and "energetically demands, as do all the peoples of the world, the immediate withdrawal of the invasion troops which are oppressing the people of Santo Domingo."

UNITED STATES

Hundreds of people paraded along Broadway and held a demonstration in support of the Dominican people. The co-sponsors were the Puerto Rican Pro Independence Movement and the Dominican Constitutionalist Movement.

A few days later, they also organized a meeting in Union Square, the traditional scene of working class rallies and progressive. The main speaker was Staughton Lynd, Yale University speaker and a leader of the movement for peace in Viet Nam.

EUROPE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Confederation of Free Labor Organizations of the GDR demanded the withdrawal of U. S. troops from Santo Domingo. During a solidarity rally held in Berlin, the workers of a heavy machinery factory donated 5,000 marks to the Dominican people. Youth organizations sent greetings to the youth and all the people of the Dominican Republic, in a telegram to the University Students Federation of the invaded nation.

MEXICO

BULGARIA

Bulgarian workers and students manifested their support for the Dominican people through statements and messages. In Sofia, the International Food Workers' Union expressed the support of its 13 million workers for the Dominican people.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Communist party and the workers condemned the U. S. aggression against Santo Domingo and expressed their solidarity with the people of that country in statements which appeared in *Rude Pravo* and *Prace*. The Council of Labor Organizations also published a statement. International organizations which have their headquarters in Prague issued statements of support for the Dominicans. Among the organizations were the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Press Organization and the International Union of Commercial Workers.

ITALY

The Communist Party of Italy sent greetings to the Dominican people, expressing deep feelings of solidarity. Solidarity Week events began on April 21, and were held throughout the week in Siena, Turin, Bologna, Milan and Rome.

POLAND

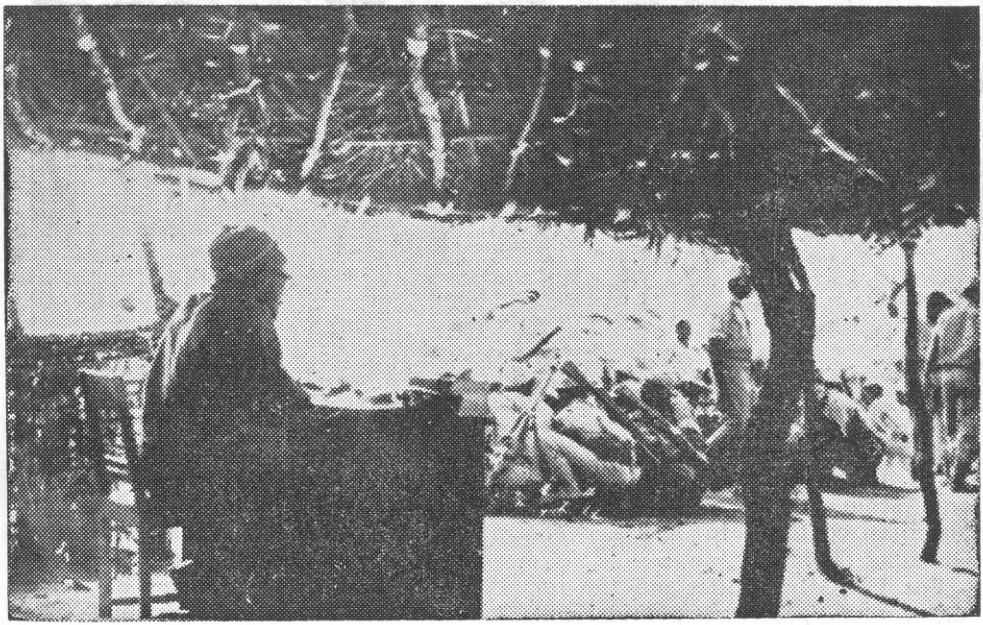
The newspapers of various Polish organizations commented on the Dominican situation and expressed their support for the struggle of the people of Santo Domingo.

The Revolutionary Struggle in Guinea (Bissau)

Reports from the Oliveira Salazar government itself confirmed that the guerrilla movement in so-called Portuguese Guinea has developed its political and military tactical and strategic capacities to the maximum.

The *Diario do Noticias* of Lisbon, which reflects pro-Salazar opinion, said in a recent article that the guerrilla movement "is not an enemy to be looked down upon; the leaders have been trained in guerrilla warfare... they are well-armed... and haven proven their intelligence and spirit of initiative..."

Conservative figures from the same source admit that since the fighting began in the Portuguese colonies, 818 regular soldiers and officers have been killed in action.



The persecution let loose by the Portuguese authorities against the people, aimed at preventing contacts with the Partido Africano de la Independencia de Guinea y Cabo Verde (PAIGC) and the extermination plans in the freed zones, reveal the cracks in colonialist strength in the colony.

Nevertheless, in spite of the participation of 20,000 Portuguese troops and the aid of the NATO countries which allow Portugal to carry out large-scale offensives, the PAIGC guerrillas continue to inflict overwhelming defeats.

The PAIGC victories are the result of a long process of political and military maturation, deeply rooted in the events of Muelle de Pijikiti on August 3, 1959. More than 50 workers were murdered by the Portuguese police for demanding a small wage increase.

The PAIGC, which had been founded in 1956 in response to the nationalist longings of various sectors of the urban population, had no alternative but to go underground, purify its ranks and prepare a new program for struggle.

After two years of underground life, with a clearly-defined political platform based on national liberation and unity in the struggle against new and old colonialism, the PAIGC began guerrilla warfare where objective conditions were most favorable. The first battles were waged in the south until the Portuguese troops were

pushed out of the rural zones; later, fighting began in the north.

Along with its military actions, the PAIGC has worked hard to raise the political level of the peasant masses. In the freed territories —50% of the country— a new economic and social structure has been established which will be the basis for the independent future.

The efforts of the guerrillas and the Army of Liberation have materialized in production cooperatives, schools and small medical units.

Despite all of these successes, Amílcar Cabral, secretary general of the PAIGC, has pointed out that the victory of so-called Portuguese Guinea must be tied to the liberation of the other Portuguese African colonies. It was for this purpose that the Conference of National Organization of the Portuguese Colonies (CONP), which brings together the movements of Angola, Mozambique, Santo Tomé and Príncipe and Guinea itself, was founded.

With the same program of struggle, as to principles, applied according to the characteristics of each of the member territories, the Portuguese colonies are on the road to definitive liberation. The colonialists themselves realize this. The case of Guinea is the most eloquent example: "the leaders have been trained in guerrilla fighting... the guerrillas are not an enemy to be looked down upon... they are well-armed... they have proven their intelligence and spirit of initiative..." and they are ready to win.

KOREAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN

The Struggle for the Reunification of Korea

The Tricontinental Conference calls upon the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America to hold a Month of Solidarity with the Korean people from June 25, anniversary of the launching of the aggressive war against Korea by the U. S. imperialists, to July 27, the anniversary of the signing of the armistice agreement. The peoples are asked to organize mass demonstrations and meetings to back up just struggle of the Korean people (final paragraps of the following resolution.)

RESOLUTION ON KOREA

The First Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, held in Havana from January 3 to 12, 1966, strongly condemns the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

Imperialist occupation of South Korea has kept the country divided for 20 years. The reunification of Korea has still not become a reality, and the Korean people are subjected to untold suffering and national misfortunes.

The U.S. imperialists brutally oppress and massacre the people of South Korea. They have ruined the national economy and have filled the lives of the people with acute distress.

In flagrant violation of the Korean armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialists have sent to Korea various kinds of new weapons; they have turned the country into a base for rockets and nuclear weapons; they endlessly commit war-like provocations and aggravate tension in Korea.

The Conference demands the inmediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. The presence of this aggressive force is the basic cause of all the misfortunes of the people of South Korea and the main obstacle to reunification. The Conference actively supports the Korean people in their struggle to carry out reunification without outside interference.

Despite the firm opposition of both the Korean and Japanese peoples, as well as of world public opinion, the U.S. imperialists have instigated the reactionary government of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in South Korea to prepare the criminal 'South Korea-Japan Treaty."

To achieve their aim, the imperialists and their henchmen have availed themselves of intrigues and maneuvers, thus bringing about a

dangerous stage in the over-all situation in Korea and in Asia.

The Treaty is an aggressive pact prepared by the manipulations of the U.S. imperialists to maintain their control and to revive Japanese militarism as a "shock brigade" for aggressions in Asia.

By speeding up the rearming of the Japanese militarists, the U.S. imperialists are clearing the way for new invasions of other countries.

The Conference resolutely condemns the aggresive treaty between South Korea and Japan, which has opened the way for the expansionist schemes of Japanese militarism, and for the malignant designs on the part of U.S. imperialism to sep up the Northeast Military Alliance. The latter is aimed at the socialist countries and the independent nations of Asia; it is intended to suppress the national liberation struggle in the region and to make Asians fight against Asians.

Japanese militarism, taking advantage of U.S. aggression in Asia, is scheming to invade South Korea again and to realize its old dream of dominating all of Asia.

JAPAN CONDEMNS THE TREATISE

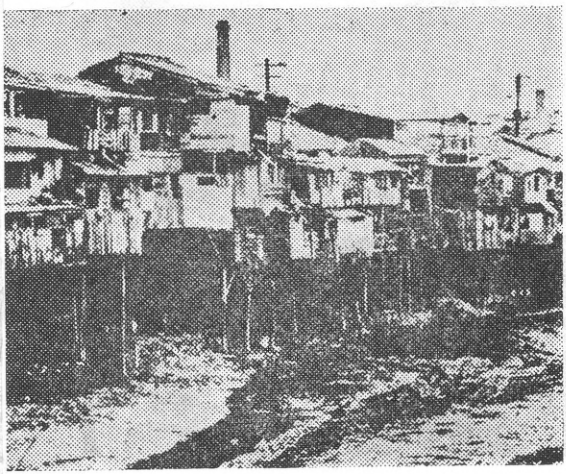
KOREAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN

REPRESSION IN SOUTH KOREA

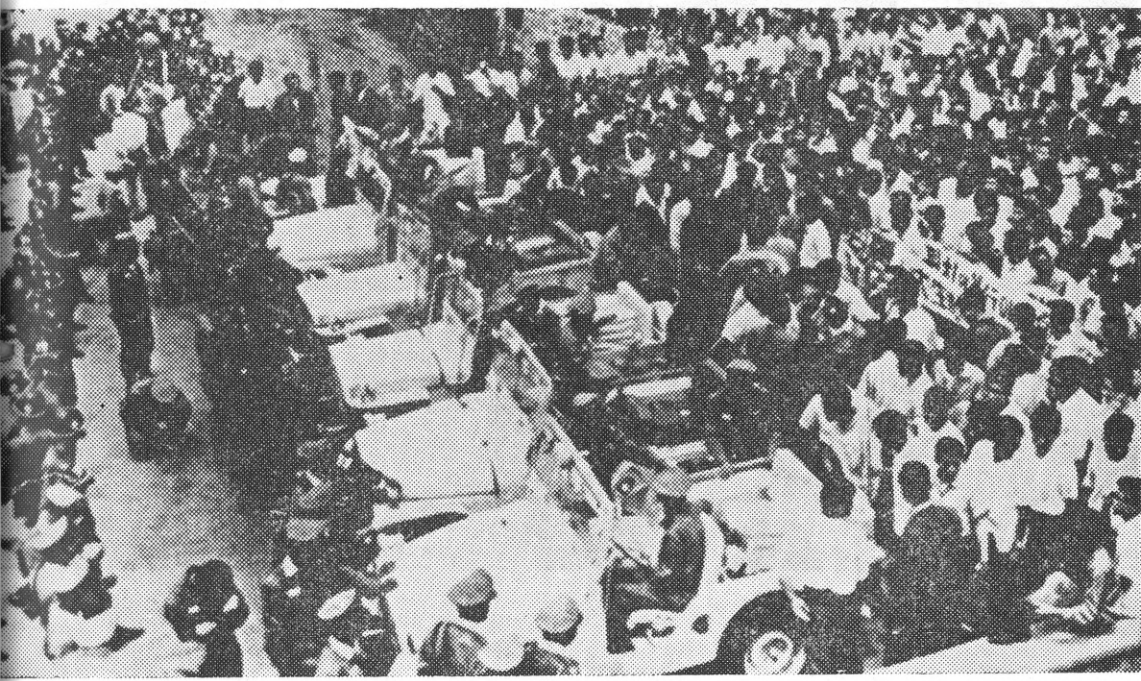
Once the South Korea-Japan pact goes into effect, South Korea will become a colony twice over: of Japan and of the U.S. The treaty is another obstacle in the way of the reunification of Korea; and the peace and security of Korea and of Asia will be seriously threatened.

At present, the Japanese militarists infiltrate South Korea and intensify military cooperation with the puppet clique under the wing of the treaty.

The recently-unmasked "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon" show that the Japanese militarists are already preparing to attack the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Re-



SOUTH KOREA



DEMONSTRATION IN SOUTH KOREA

public of China and the Soviet Union, in cooperation with the U.S.

Whereas: it is vital to peace in Asia and in the world that the schemes of the Japanase militarists backed by U.S. imperialism to undertake the invasion of Asia, be defeated; this Conference completely support the people of Korea in their repudiation of the Japanese-South Korean Treaty and to defeat the scheme to establish a Northeast Military Alliance.

CUBA

May First: Day of Solidarity and Struggle

The celebration of the traditional First of May reflected the degree of revolutionary maturity and development achieved by the working people of Africa, Asia and Latin America. They have entered a new stage of the struggle of the peoples against the forces of new and old colonialism and imperialism, headed and guided by the U.S. aggressors.

Along with their own labor struggles, the workers of the three continents have unfurled slogans of solidarity and support for the heroic peoples of Viet Nam and Santo Domingo who are suffering the brutal intervention and aggression of the forces of yankee imperialism.

Students and progressive sectors of the different countries have been called upon to take part in this day of struggle and solidarity.

In addition to the demonstrations of solidarity which took place in the three continents, the workers of Europe have also raised their voices to condem yankee intervention in the Dominican Republic and the interventionist and aggressive war against the people of Viet Nam.

AFRICA

ALGERIA

Algerian workers paraded and unfurled slogans referring to their own problems and expressing their condemnation of yankee aggression in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic and their solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea, as well as with all peoples struggling for their freedom.

U. A. R.

The workers of the U.A.R. celebrated International Labor Day with meetings and festivities in the principal cities and the agricultural districts.

The Cairo press said that for the people of the U.A.R., the First of May "is the holiday of the working class forces and is the symbol of unity of struggle against the forces of despotism and exploitation."

MALI

Tens of thousands of people paraded before the Government Palace, where President Modibo Keita was the principal speaker. He spoke at length in condemnation of the U. S. aggression against Viet Nam and the criminal acts of imperialism and colonialism.

MOROCCO

About 100,000 workers paraded through the streets of Casablanca in celebration of International Workers' Day. The demonstrations, sponsored by the Moroccan Workers' Union, displayed posters demanding the unity of the working class and the end of wage cuts and the dismissal of workers.

TANZANIA

The First of May was celebrated under the central slogan of the struggle against colonialism. Thousands of people gathered in the national stadium expressed their complete support for the national liberation forces of South Africa, Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea.

SYRIA

Almost 80,000 workers and peasants celebrated International Labor Day with a mass rally in front of the presidential palace. During the rally, slogans against U.S. imperialism were displayed.

ASIA

VIET NAM

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was filled with a festive atmosphere in honor of International Labor Day. Hanoi was completely decorated with flags and posters, which stood alongside trenches and other defensive installations built by the army and the rest of the people, who are ever ready to resist the attacks of the imperialist enemy.

In South Viet Nam, a huge demonstration filled the streets of Saigon, and with the slogan 'Yankees Go Home," a vast multitude gathered in

front of the U.S. embassy. There, a meeting filled with fighting spirit was held to repudiate imperialist aggression, despite the presence of thousands of policemen of the regime.

JAPAN

The Japanese workers demanded the end of the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam, and the withdrawal of the yankee occupation forces from Okinawa and other military bases on Japanese soil, during the demonstrations held in Tokyo. The demonstrator unfurled slogans in favor of labor demands and rights. There were several clashes with the police.

CHINA

Three million people paraded on International Labor Day, expressing their support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people. They greeted the victories achieved in the building of socialism in China. Leaders of the Chinese people took part in the festivities. The demonstrators gathered in a huge rally in Tien An Minh. They carried flags and posters bearing slogans in homage to the heroic people of Viet Nam and in honor of the victories they have achieved.

U. S. S. R.

A huge rally was held in Moscow as the central festivity of the Soviet people on International Labor Day. It was preceded by the traditional military parade, which included intercontinental strategic missile forces and orbital missiles.

GUIANA

The rally included gymnastic displays, while there were many "Hurrahs" for the Soviet people and their Communist Party.

Each massive column that paraded past the Lenin Mausoleum bore posters expressing support and solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

Festivities also took place in the different regions of the country. Workers, collective farmers, professionals, intellectuals and students showed their solidarity with the peoples struggling against colonialism and imperialism.

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

Despite the fact that the Bolivian Central Labor Organization was prevented from organizing the May First parade, thousands of workers defied the military junta's ban and gathered in Villa Victoria, working-class sector of La Paz. Many demonstrators shouted slogans against the junta and demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam and Santo Domingo.

CUBA

With the working class in power, the celebration of International Labor Day was a grandiose demonstration of the joy of a people in revolution, a people which has offered proof of its great spirit of revolutionary solidarity and proletarian internationalism.

The massive and brilliant parade, which included the participation of 2,500 children belonging to the Union of Pioneers, ended with an extraordinary rally in the *Plaza de la Revolución José Martí.* Prime Minister and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Fidel Castro expressed, on behalf of the people: "On this International Labor Day, our thoughts are with the peoples who are struggling... our homage and solidarity go out to Viet Nam and Santo Domingo and to all the revolutionary fighters of Africa, Asia and Latin America."

CHILE

May First was celebrated with a rally in the *Plaza Artesanos.* Speakers were Luis Figueroa and Oscar Núñez, president and secretary general, respectively, of the Central Labor Organization. They emphasized the growing struggles of the workers for better working conditions. Núñez said: "This First of May must find all the workers united to give a categorical answer to the government's anti-labor policy."

ECUADOR

Workers and students demonstrated in the streets of the capital. After the demonstration, speakers denounced a military plot against the recently created government and put forward slogans against U.S. imperialism.

GUATEMALA

Thousands of workers and peasants paraded through the park in front of the Government Palace

demanding the inmediate release of imprisoned labor leaders and respect for the social conquests achieved during the 1944 revolution.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Guianese people celebrated International Labor Day with a meeting held in the capital organized by the People's Progressive Party. Former Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan spoke. It was agreed to designate May 15 as a day dedicated to demanding the release of political prisoners who are being held without trial.

MEXICO

Mexican workers paraded through the center of the capital and before the Government Palace. In addition to slogans referring to specific problems, they also demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Santo Domingo and the end to the aggressions against the Vietnamese people, as well as other slogans with internationalist content. The students also participated in International Labor Day, and held a rally on the main esplanade of the University City.

GUATEMALA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The people of Quisqueya (aboriginal name of the island) paraded through the streets of the capital bearing as their main slogan the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the country. The parade, an expression of the repudiation of the Dominican people against the yankee troops occupying their country, was organized by the June 14 Movement, the Dominican Communist Party, the Dominican Popular Movement; the April 24 Movement also participated in the parade.

URUGUAY

The meetings held in Uruguay were a clear expression of unity, solidarity and struggle. The National Workers' Convention organized a workers' rally in the capital. It was a vigorous demonstration of repudiation of yankee aggressions and of solidarity with the peoples of Santo Domingo and Viet Nam. José D'Elia, president of the NWC, stated: "the people of Viet Nam are showing the world what a people can do when defending a just cause."

Meetings were also held in other cities of the country.

VENEZUELA

Despite strict police vigilance with rifles and tear gas, characteristic of the regime of persecution which exists in the country, the workers paraded through the streets of Caracas. The parade was organized by The Venezuelan Unified Workers' Confederation. The workers demanded higher wages and the end of U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic and Viet Nam.

The National Liberation Armed Forces also paid homage to the First of May and in memory of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the organization. Show windows were painted with signs referring to labor day and condemning the Raúl Leoni government.

VIET-NAM: ESCALATED AGGRESSION

The decision on the part of U.S. president Lyndon Johnson to renew the air attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, which was announced on January 31, inaugurated the latest stage in the "escalation" of the aggressive U.S. war against the Vietnamese people.

World-wide indignation was the response to the criminal decision, which put an end to the U.S. president's so-called "peace offensive" and showed that it was nothing more than a diplomatic maneuver to mislead world opinion and to prepare for the extension of the aggression.

In reality, the basis for such an extension, the direct military actions of the U.S. occupation troops, was decided upon long before. By June 1965, the number of U.S. troops involved in the war against the Vietnamese people had already reached 60,000, and another 50,000 soldiers, "trained for jungle warfare," according to the *Washington Evening Star*, were ready to leave for southeast Asia.

Two fundamental factors determined the speeding up of the plan: the rapid decomposition of the Saigon puppet army with the consequent massive desertions, proved that the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam had not achieved the result sought for by Washington: the falling apart of the DRV's fighting spirit.

Since then, figures reveal the rapid growth of "escalation." At present, 255,000 U.S. soldiers are on Vietnamese soil, distributed in enclaves along the coast (Quang Ngai, Da Nang, Aui Nhen, Chu Lai, etc.) in a few places in the central region (Plei Ku, An Ke) and in Saigon itself and the surrounding area.

Another 60,000 men are found on units of the seventh fleet in the Gulf of Tonkin, opposite the Vietnamese coast, while Thailand houses an unknown number of marines, infantry and aviation personnel in yankee military installations.

Recently, the Thailand government "authorized" the U.S. military command in the country to situate 20,000 men in different parts of Thai territory.

For its part, the South Korean puppet regime agreed to send 20,000

more men to South Viet Nam (an equal number had been sent previously). For its "cooperation", the regime was awarded an economic "compensation".

In the coming months, Australia will have a total of 4,500 soldiers in South Vietnamese territory, while New Zealand has thus far contributed two artillery units and other elements.

All of these figures are complemented by the announcement made by U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara on May 3 to the effect that it was planned to have 400,000 soldiers in South Viet Nam by the end of this year.

The pace of escalation in the destructive air war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is seen in the approach of yankee planes to the vital zones of Hanoi and Haiphong and the increased attacks against the civilian population (including medical care centers) with the aim of "terrorizing" the people.

Another sign of escalation is the intensification of the air raids against Laotian territory and the frequent violations of the Vietnamese Cambodian border by Saigon puppet troops and U.S. forces.

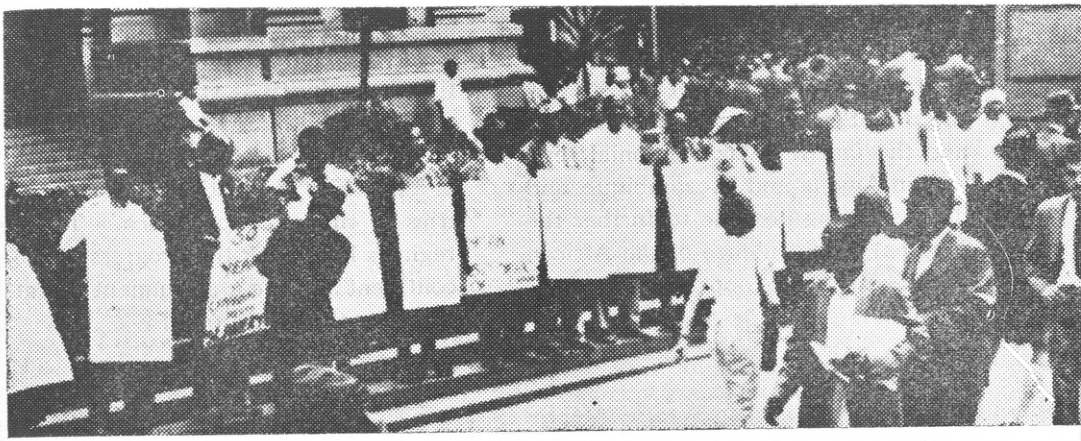
All of these factors clearly unmask the maneuver of the yankee imperialists by proving the spurious nature of President Johnson's so-called "peace offensive".

Political Prisoners in South Africa

The Republic of South Africa has become virtually one big concentration camp where more than 12 million Africans are submitted in their own land, to the worst form of exploitation and to inhuman conditions of slavery under a special type of colonialism (apartheid wielded by a white minority of three million racists.

Not only are many heroes of the South African freedom struggle languishing and dying in countless jails, but hundreds of thousands of Africans are confined in the "black only" reservations set up according to the policy of "separate development" preached by the Johannesburg fascists. In Soweto, one of the reservations, there is only one successful business: funerals.

The South African press itself published the following. "More than 1,000 Africans are arrested every day due to problems with the passes which they are obliged to carry. In 1959, every two seconds throughout the day a prisoner in some part of South Africa was beaten. Between June 1962 and June 1963, 17,394 prisoners received 82,206 whippings Up to 1960, 68 people were hung



every year. In 1963, 120 were hung and in 1964, 89. The number of prisoners has almost doubled since 1954 and at present, one of 44 South Africans is imprisoned".

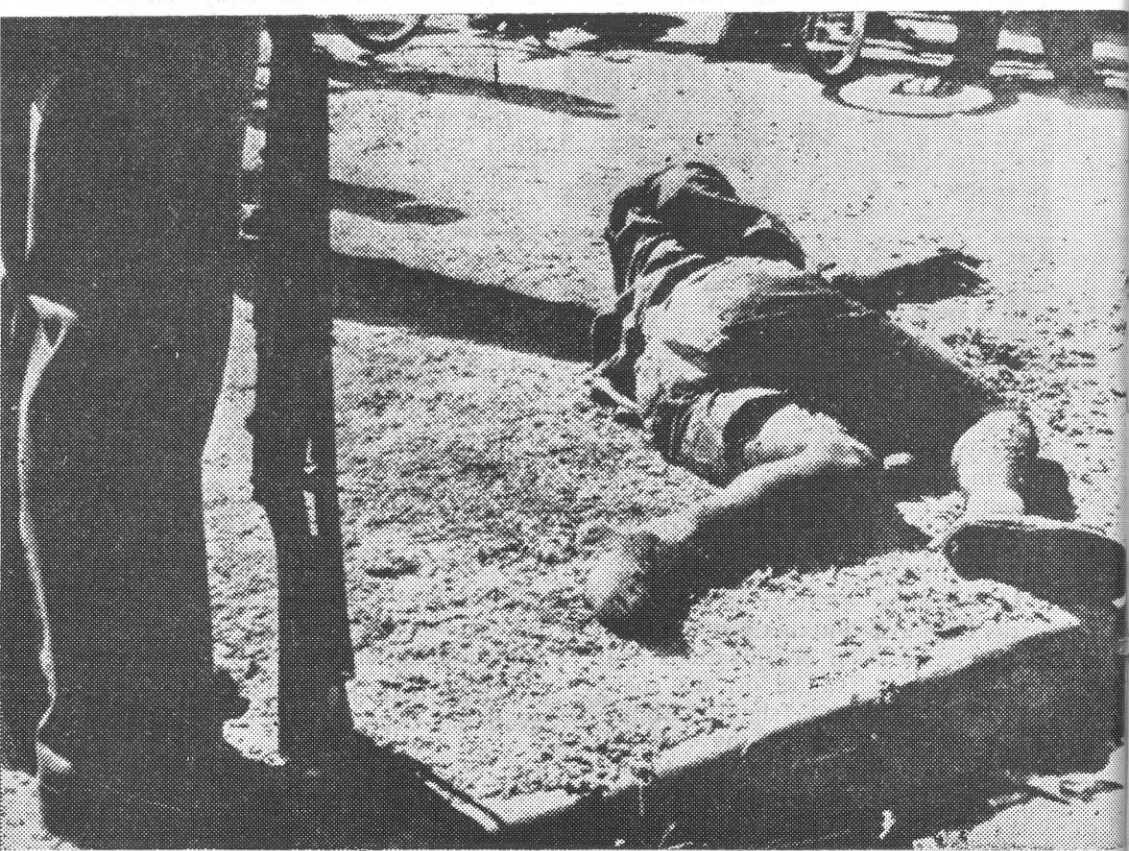
More than 8,000 revolutionary leaders, cadres and activists of the national liberation organizations are being held in dreadful prisons such as that of Robben Island. About fifty political prisoners have been sentenced to death, among them, labor leader Viyisile Mini, who went to the gallows shouting the war cries "Freedom for the Nation" and "Power for the people".

But as was pointed out in the First Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the people of South Africa are not remaining passive. Many patriots work and plan for the realization of the dreams of the oppressed, and the resistance to white domination has now entered the phase of armed struggle.

The Political Commission of the Tricontinental Conference condemned colonialist and imperialist domination in South Africa, and called upon all the participants to act in order to: 1) carry out a complete economic, diplomatic, cultural and sports boycott and to declare an embargo on shipments of petroleum and war materiel; 2) strengthen the National Organization for the Liberation of South Africa and its armed units, by giving them all possible material and moral assistance; 3)

demand that the South African racist regime unconditionally set free all political prisoners; and 4) overthrow the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia and the fascist Salazar colonial regimes in Angola and Mozambique, and do everything possible to further the national independence of the African peoples who are oppressed in these countries.

If the spirit of unity and armed resistance gains ground and if international solidarity is strengthened, the coming months may witness hard blows against the criminal tyrannies of the white minorities in the countries in the south of Africa. These regimes hold back the progress of the continent and are a permanent threat to peace the world over.



Message to the U. S. People

The First Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America sends the following message to the people of the United States:

We, the representatives of the peoples of the three continents that make up the vast majority of the human race, meeting here in Havana just a few miles from the shores of the United States, wish to send this message of solidarity and encouragement to the people of the U.S. who are struggling against the aggressive and war-like policies carried out by President Johnson in various regions of the world.

We are moved by the large-scale protest movement sweeping the country against the aggressive war being waged against the people of Viet-Nam by the Johnson administration.

We fraternally greet the stand taken by working people, outstanding professors and intellectuals of that nation; their civic and courageous protests make an important contribution to the enlightenment of public opinion on the despicable conduct of the U.S. government.

We congratulate the youth of your country who risk unjust persecution and punishment in their refusal to become accomplices of the Johnson administration in the criminal genocide which it is perpetrating against the Vietnamese people. Many young men have already destroyed their draft cards to show their refusal to take part in the slaughter.

We fervently wish for the spirit of victorious unity in the struggle against the reactionary forces to reach the valiant fighters for the rights of the black people of the United States, who for centuries have been subjected to two-fold discrimination because of their social condition and because of the color of their skin.

The participants of this Conference express solidarity and join their voices to those of all the honorable men and women of the U. S. who protest against the savage crimes committed against both black and white people by the fanatical members of the Ku Klux Klan and other racist organizations, and demand the most absolute respect for the lives of the black people of the U. S.

There is no doubt that the war in Viet Nam is stimulating awareness on the part of U. S. public opinion; it has fully revealed the greed of the monopolies, which do not hesitate to commit the most atrocious crimes in order to reap the maximum of profits from war.

At times using the pretext of defending democracy or liberty, and at others the argument of protecting the lives and properties of North Americans living in Latin America, Johnson's Government attacks and continues to attack sovereignty; it attacks the democracy that it claims to represent and defend; it attacks the national liberation movements: it attacks international law and the lives of the peoples.

Nevertheless, it is not only against Johnson or Goldwater that the citizens of the United States fight; they also fight against the monolithic and inflexible imperialist policy, based on the power of the dollar, whose mouthpieces talk of liberty and democracy, but at the same time use, against the people of Vietnam, the hideous napalm and white phosphorus, toxic gas, cynically called "benevolent incapacitator", and commit every crime in their fruitless efforts to crush an indomitable people who will not stop their heroic fight until it has achieved victory.

The participants in the Conference view with satisfaction how the different actions taken by the North American people against war, and towards the strengthening of peace, in favour of civil rights and against the policy of aggression carried on by the agents of the monopolies, converge in a stream each day more powerful.

We rejoice in the active presence of the working people, of the progressive intellectuals and professors, of students and young people who, significantly, march in the front ranks of the courageous actions against the

criminal policy of Johnson's Government.

Each action taken by the people of the United States in these difficult and adverse circumstances, has the support of our peoples who also, in the three continents, are facing the same cruel enemy.

The moment has arrived for going beyond the stage of simple declarations and entering into total action. It is necessary that Johnson and his war mongering clique should understand that none of their vandalic acts will remain unpunished. It is necessary that North American mothers should prevent their sons from being sent to our countries as "cannon fodder", to defend the selfish interests of a few score privileged men. It is necessary that the youth of your country should refuse to die in order to keep alive those who take advantage of and speculate with the suffering and the blood shed by the great exploited masses. That the North American people cooperate with our peoples by means of their struggles, in the untiring fight in order to defeat the common enemy of the peoples of the world, namely, North American imperialism.

IMPERIALIST MILITARY BASES

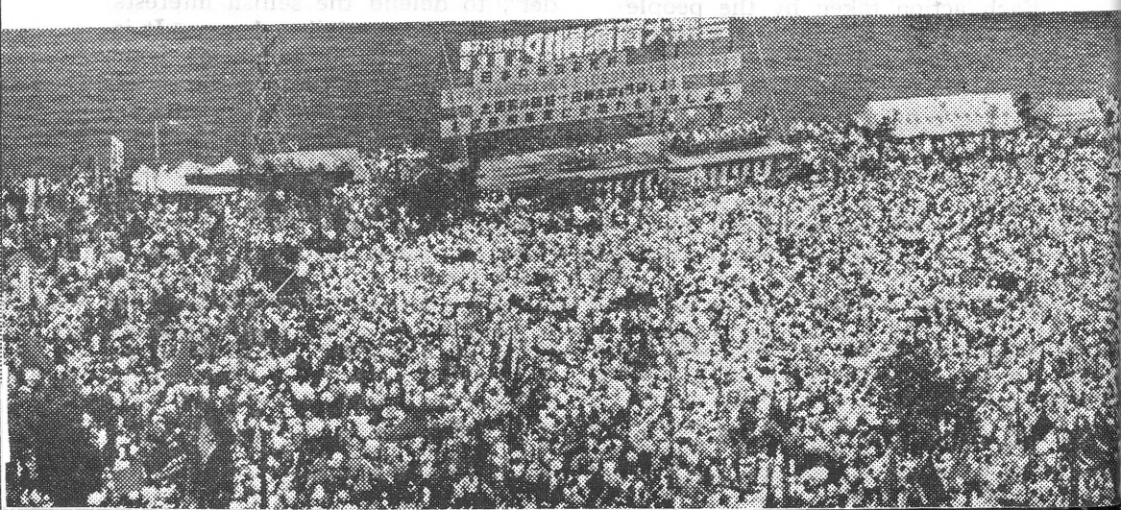
The imperialist powers, headed by the United States, have created a huge system of military bases on a world-wide scale. These bases are used to carry out the infamous tasks of repression against the national liberation struggles of the peoples, as well as for the constant blackmail of small and weak countries, whether they be independent or not.

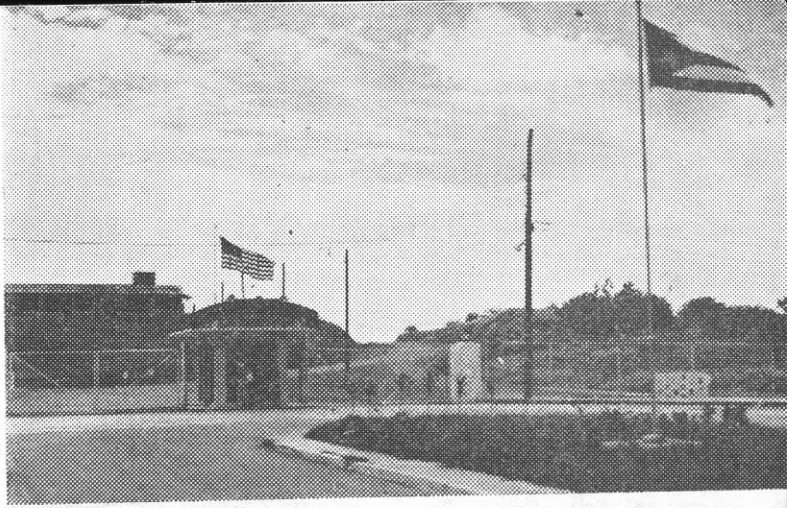
The hundreds of military bases in Asia, Africa and Latin America are systematically used to commit espionage, sabotage and provocations against the people. These military bases on foreign territory openly violate all the principles of international law; "might makes right"... aided by the complicity of lackey governments.

This situation has given rise to mass struggles in the countries which are "host" to such bases in favor of the dismantling of the military installations.

There are endless examples of the sinister aims of the military bases on foreign soil. No one is unaware that the U. S. uses the military aid granted to its NATO allies to attempt to defeat the national liberation struggle of the people of South Viet Nam.

The recent and dramatic experience of the atomic bombs that fell from the U. S. B-52 bomber which collided in mid-air with another plane





GUANTANAMO BASE, CUBA

PROTEST IN PANAMA

on the southern coast of Spain, is another proof, not only of the repressive nature of the bases, but also of the dangers faced by the people due to the carelessness of the military commands.

The Palomares incident, with the consequent danger of radioactive contamination to which the defenseless inhabitants of the region were exposed, makes it imperative that the peoples of the world double their efforts to liquidate imperialist military bases on foreign soil.

Finally, to cite just one of an endless list of examples, there is the typical case of the U. S. naval base in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. The base is there against the will of the Cuban people; it has been, and continues to be used to carry out acts of provocation and subversion against the youngest of the socialist countries.

BASE IN JAPAN

The First Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, held in Havana from January 3 to 12, 1966, studied, among many others, this highly important aspect of the contemporary world.

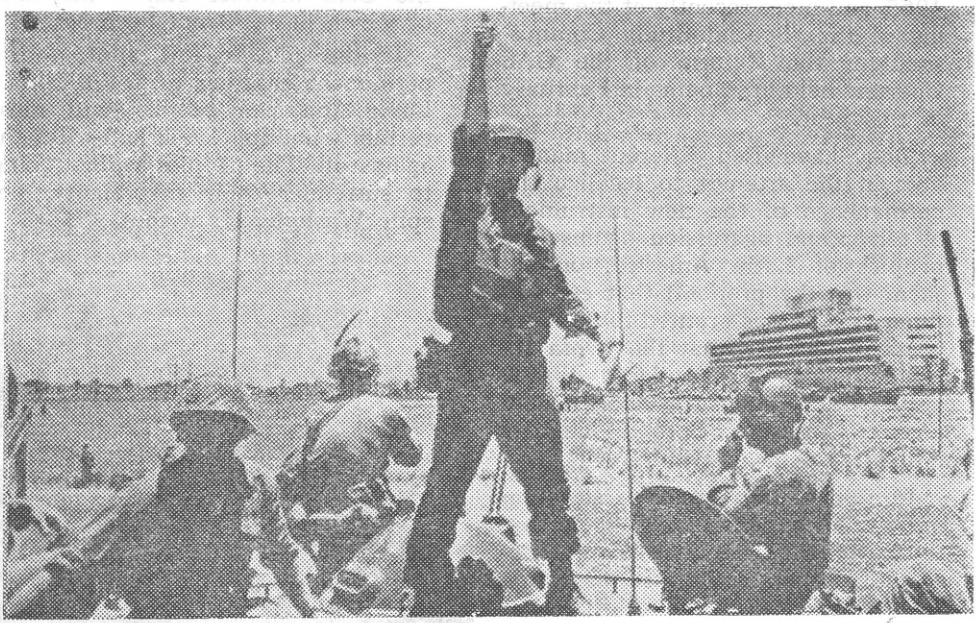
The representatives of the peoples of the three continents unanimously resolved to:

CONDEMN: The existence of military bases and troops on foreign soil.

DEMAND: The immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops, the dismantling of foreign military bases and the return of the usurped territories.

RECOGNIZE: The right of the peoples and of governments to refuse to allow the permanence on their soil of such means of pressure which are inimical to their sovereignty, and to support the struggle for their complete elimination.

The Yankee "Interamerican Peace Force"



IPF IN QUISQUEYA

On April 28, 1965, U. S. President Lyndon B. Johnson announced on radio and television that marine units were landing in Santo Domingo under the pretext of protecting the lives of U. S. citizens, supposedly endangered by the Dominican conflict.

Latin America was once again the scene of a direct U. S. military intervention. The marines killed thousands of Dominicans, put a stop to the progress of the struggle and prevented the people from liquidating, once and for all, the hated *Trujillista* army and establishing a regime based on democratic freedoms.

The bare-faced U. S. military intervention provoked a reaction of world-wide repulsion. In order to disguise its interference, it got the OAS to "interamericanize" the occupation forces. The governments most submissive to Washington sent troops to collaborate with the marines.

In fact, the United States had achieved one of its fondest aims: the

establishment of a panamerican military corps. However, they have thus far been unable to legalize the creation of the so-called Inter-American Peace Force (IPF) on a permanent basis.

The United States fruitlessly tried to achieve their objective, first in the Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Río de Janeiro at the end of May 1965, and more recently at the meeting of the "Special Study Commission for the Reform of the OAS Charter" held in Panamá in February of this year.

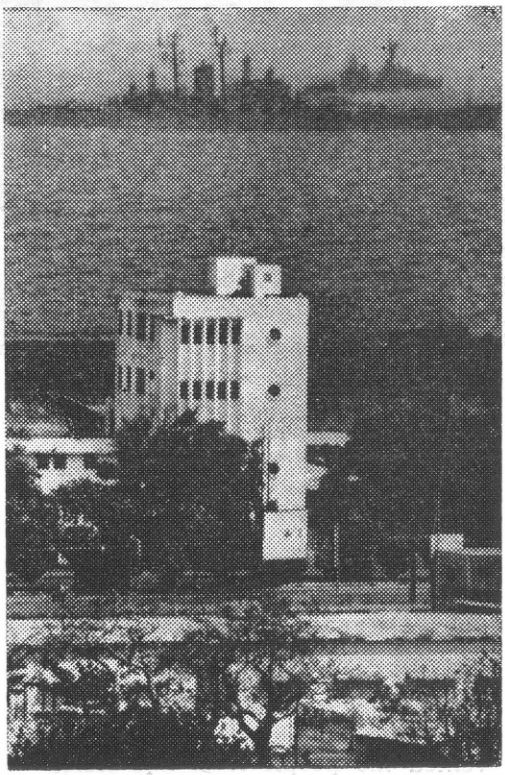
They have used different maneuvers in the attempt to legalize the permanence of the new instrument of terror and aggression against the peoples of Latin America: one of them was the proposal that extraordinary powers be granted to the OAS Council; another, that the *Junta Interamericana* be considered as the only military agency of the Council. Despite pressure, both maneuvers failed.

Moreover, the economic situation in Latin America is so difficult that the Latin American governments presented desperate suggestions for a "better deal" in trade relations, at the two above-mentioned meetings. Washington vetoed an agreement on this point which was unanimously passed in the Panamá meeting.

This position, together with the fear that the IPF will become an instrument to be used against them some day, determined the opposition of the Latin American governments to the creation of the permanent force.

At present U. S. envoys are touring the countries of Latin America trying to obtain the "legalization" of their tool for interference and to maintain the present economic relations by means of bilateral agreements. Washington is also attempting to guarantee the permanence of the IPF by obtaining the approval of the Foreign Ministers Meeting scheduled for July in Buenos Aires. This meeting is to precede a proposed meeting of the presidents of the OAS member states, the date of which has still not been set.

If the governments approve the permanent creation of the IPF, the Latin American peoples will most certainly not approve it and will fight against it. The peoples are not going to surrender their sovereignty, despite Washington's wishes.



The Permanent Interamerican Military Force

The Inter-American Peace Force, recently created by North American Imperialism through the Organisation of American States (OAS) constitutes an instrument of terror and aggression used by the United States.

Its purpose fundamentally consists of intervening in all countries where, according to the opinion of North American government officials, the national liberation movement has made fundamental advances in the struggle towards the conquest of power.

It began to operate in the Dominican Republic in April, as a consequence of the heroic action of the Dominican people, who decided to find a revolutionary solution to the existing social and political situation of the country. From that moment, the Inter-American Peace Force has been increasing its military strength under the true command of North American Army officers and under the fictitious or simulated direction of Latin-American Army officers.

The Inter-American Peace Force was not legally created as a permanent organisation by the Organisation of American States, but the OAS is ready to give it the legal existence which facts have already evidenced.

This organism constitutes the organised union of the reactionary military officers of Latin America and its creation is, itself, a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of all Latin-American states and of the rights of the peoples to self-determination.

The action of this military unit is an expression of the intentions of imperialism towards the movements for national liberation, which should prepare themselves to face this new element added to the complex of circumstances surrounding the actions of liberation.

The Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America condemns the action of the Inter-American Peace Force and agrees to offer militant solidarity to the peoples who are facing and will face it as a necessary corollary of their aspirations of liberty, sovereignty and self-determination.

Rhodesia: Concentration Camp

More than 350,000 Africans are imprisoned in Rhodesian concentration camps, it was reported in London on January 18 by the British news agency Reuters.

The same source disclosed that in two of these camps, thousands of African patriots are crowded together in the worst possible sanitary conditions and are subjected to the most brutal repression.

The conditions suffered by the political prisoners confined in concentration camps are not very different from those which the rest of the African population of Rhodesia must endure.

In an interview granted to the magazine *World Marxist Review*, the vice-secretary general of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Edward Ndlovu, said that the racist authorities had made Rhodesia into "one enormous concentration camp." The entire country is covered by punitive detachments which leave in their wake razed villages and barren fields.

Ndlovu added that an old mine, the Conne mara, has been readied to receive 2,000 African prisoners who are destined to die a horrifying and slow death in its depths.

ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo remains shut up in one of these underground jails. He is seriously ill and has been savagely tortured, it was reported by the well-known British lawyer Montgomery Hyde.

Tens of thousands of Africans are arrested under any pretext whatsoever, and are sentenced to "forced labor" on the landed estates of the racists or in Anglo-U.S. mining exploitations.

Brutal repression is also carried out against African soldiers. Recently, it became known in Lusaka, capital of Zambia, that an uprising of African soldiers in the Inkomo barracks was crushed and its leaders murdered.

Reverend Kenneeth Skelton, Bishop of Matabela, stated in London: "Beatings are now a common practise" in Rhodesia. The British prelate told how two white policemen had brutally beaten an African until he lost consciousness.

Another denunciation made by the British Missionary Society pointed out that Rhodesia is ruled today by police methods comparable only to those used in nazi concentration camps during World War II.

And it is precisely the fascist ranks that man the repressive agencies of the Ian Smith regime. The weekly *Zimbabwe Review* reported: "A considerable number of European mercenaries who served in the Congo (Leopoldville) have been contracted by the racist Ian Smith regime."

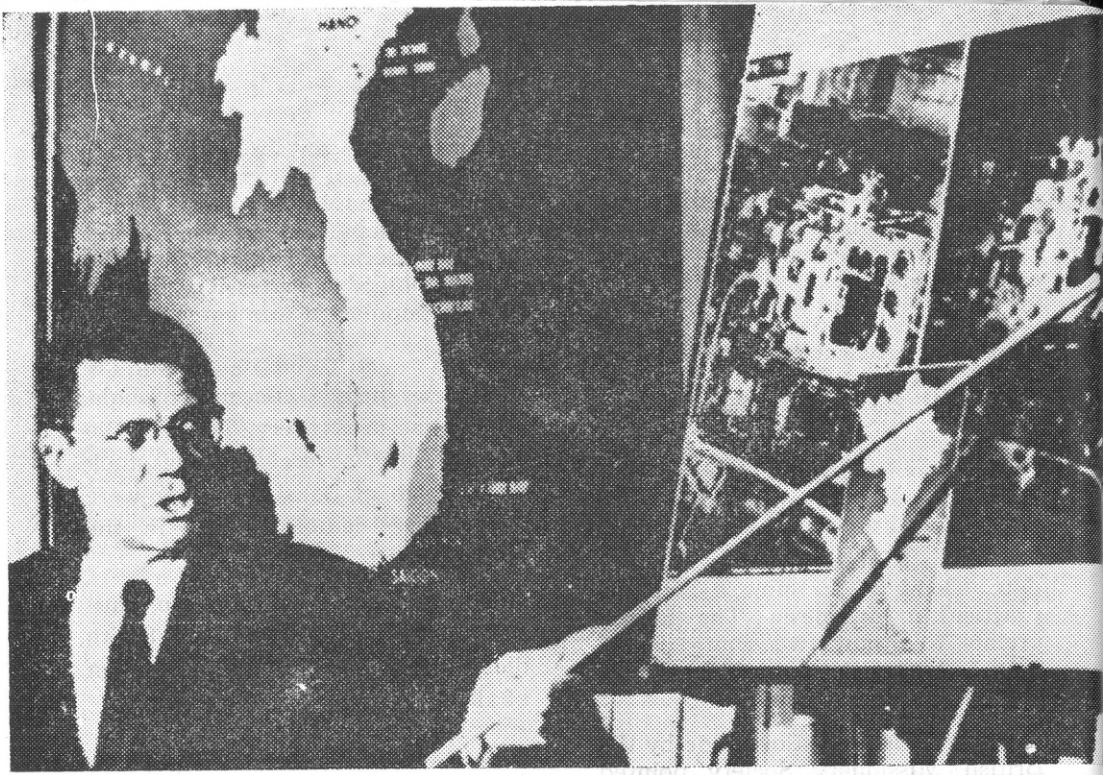
The publication added that the Smith regime "regularly receives military reenforcements from Portugal and the Republic of South Africa, while thousands of Smith's soldiers receive military training in Mozambique and South Africa."

The newspaper *Ngurumo* reported: "The majority of the officiers serving in the Rhodesian army are from the West German army."

During the recent visit to Salisbury of West German political leader and former Defense Minister Franz Joseph Strauss, an increase in aid from the German Federal Republic for the bloody repression of the African population was agreed upon.

Despite the brutal repression, the Zimbabwe people continue to fight against racist savagery. Towards the end of April, several uprisings took place north of Salisbury; they were backed by demonstrations in the African ghetto of Highfield.

This struggle will continue until the overthrow of the Ian Smith dictatorship and the establishment of democracy in Zimbabwe.



YANKEE AGGRESSIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The intensification of the aggressive war of the United States against the Vietnamese people and the Pentagon's plan to broaden the theater of operations in southeast Asia has fixed the attention of the world on the region.

The number of U.S. military installations in the zone grows continually. The U.S. already have many bases on the Asian continent, in Japan (seven air bases and 4 naval), South Korea (two air), Okinawa (one naval and two air), in the Philippines (two naval and two air) and in Thailand (two air).

The military regime of Tannon Kittikachorn recently signed agreements that authorize the U. S. to enlarge its aggressive military bases

on Thailand soil and to station no less than 20,000 soldiers in various zones of the country.

But it is precisely on Vietnamese soil where the main network of U.S. bases in southeast Asia are located: more than 100 large and small air-bases and airdromes and 17 naval bases, among which the most important are Nah Bo (Saigon) and Da Nang, where more than 10,000 marines are stationed. Can Ranh bay has recently been enlarged and equipped to solve the logistic problems faced by the U.S. in its aggressive war against Viet Nam.

In addition, there is the eleven year old Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), made up of the U.S., Great Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand,, Thailand, will be noted that only Thailand and Pakistan are really Asian nations.)

In theory, the Foreign Ministers Council of the members of SEATO rules the war-like organization. In reality, however, the U.S. representative play the most important roles in all of the organization's agencies.

The U.S. secretary of state takes the lead in the Council's meetings, and his decisions are obeyed by the so-called Committee for Questions of Security, agencies that coordinate subversion and sabotage against the socialist countries and the neutral states of the region and direct the repression of the democratic movements in the respective countries.

The work of the leading bodies of the SEATO, with headquarters in Bangkok, is being progressively replaced by talks, consultations and interviews in Washington with the ambassadors of the countries that make up the organization. The deterioration of the Military position of the United States in Viet Nam, as well as other factors, is reflected in the SEATO in a way inimical to yankee interests.

The latent crisis in the organization began to manifest itself in the tenth session of the Council, which was held in Manila in April 1964. Signs appeared then of the split which was to sharpen in the 1965 session, held in London, and in which France did not take part.

On its part, Pakistan declared itself to be opposed to the continuation of the war in Viet Nam, while France decided to withdraw its military personnel. The military maneuvers scheduled to begin on May 19 will take place without the participation of these two nations.

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

The official constitution during the second half of May 1966 of the Executive Secretariat of the Organization for the Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, made up of 12 countries and presided by Cuba, was announced by Captain Osmany Cienfuegos, secretary general of the Organization according to an agreement of the Tricontinental Conference.

In a press conference held in the Cuban institute for Friendship with the Peoples (CIFP), Osmany Cienfuegos stated that the organization of the executive secretariat will make it possible to put into effect the agreements passed in the historic meeting of the peoples which took place in Havana at the beginning of the year.

Osmany Cienfuegos said that representatives from Santo Domingo, Pakistan, Syria, the United Arab Republic, the liberation movement of the Portuguese colonies and the Congo (Leopoldville) will come to Cuba to take part in the meetings of the secretariat.

The remaining members of the executive committee are South Viet Nam, Korea, Guinea, Venezuela, Chile and Puerto Rico. These countries were represented in the press conference by Ly Van Sau, King Rong Gu, Mami Kouyate, Héctor Pérez Marcano and Héctor Marcano Coello, Bernardo Araya and Narciso Rabell, respectively.

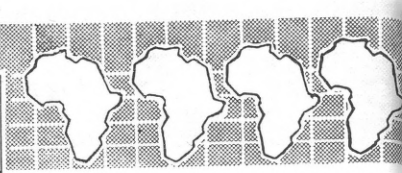
"We will work on the preparations for the Second Tricontinental Conference which is to be held in Cairo in 1968," stated Captain Cienfuegos. Another goal, he pointed out, is to promote all the resolutions passed by the Tricontinental.

He mentioned the recent celebration of weeks of solidarity with the peoples of Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic, and announced that a month of solidarity with the Korean people will be held from June 25, marking the beginning, 16 years ago, of the aggressive war against the heroic people of that Asian nation, to July 27, the date on which the armistice was signed in 1953.

In regard to the campaigns of defamation launched by imperialism and its agents, Osmany Cienfuegos declared: "The imperialist campaign has been on a large scale, but our response will be even greater.

During the press conference, he read a message sent to Ton Duc Thang, president of the Patriotic Front of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on the occasion of the shooting down of the thousandth U.S. aggressor plane. "This cable is already out of date," commented Osmany. "The fact is that 1,034 yankee planes have been brought down thus far."

The representatives of Puerto Rico, Guinea, Venezuela, Chile and Korea also spoke briefly.



AFRICA

RHODESIA

The Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) made public the following statement: "The refusal of the United Nations Security Council to use force in Rhodesia is in reality indirect support for the existance and continuation of the Smith regime."

The racist Ian Smith regime decided to extend the state of siege for three months. The state of siege was decreed a week before the proclamation of unilateral independence. The decision was passed by the Rhodesian parliament, which is composed exclusively of whites, with a vote of 43 in favor and 13 opposed.

The racist Rhodesian radio confirmed the murder of seven Africans by agents of the Smith regime. The broadcast said that the seven patriots, members of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), were shot to death when they were protesting against the racist policy of the government.

GHANA

More than 500 people were arrested with the pretext of "guaranteeing their personal security." Among them are former ministers, deputies and leaders of political and mass organizations under the government of overthrown president Kwame Nkrumah.

The newspaper *Daily Graphic* put before the military regime the need for granting a wider scope of action to the press, which is at present subjected to strict censorship.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Association of Afro-Asian Journalists expressed its support for the people of South Africa on the sixth anniversary, in April, of the Sharpeville massacre. At that time, the racist Verwoerd regime put down a demonstration, killing more than 60 people, while several hundred were wounded or taken prisoner.

GUINEA (so-called Portuguese)

Lisbon sources reported that the Portuguese government has sent troops equipped with modern weapons to the territory of so-called Portuguese Guinea in an attempt to stop the advances of the liberation struggle.

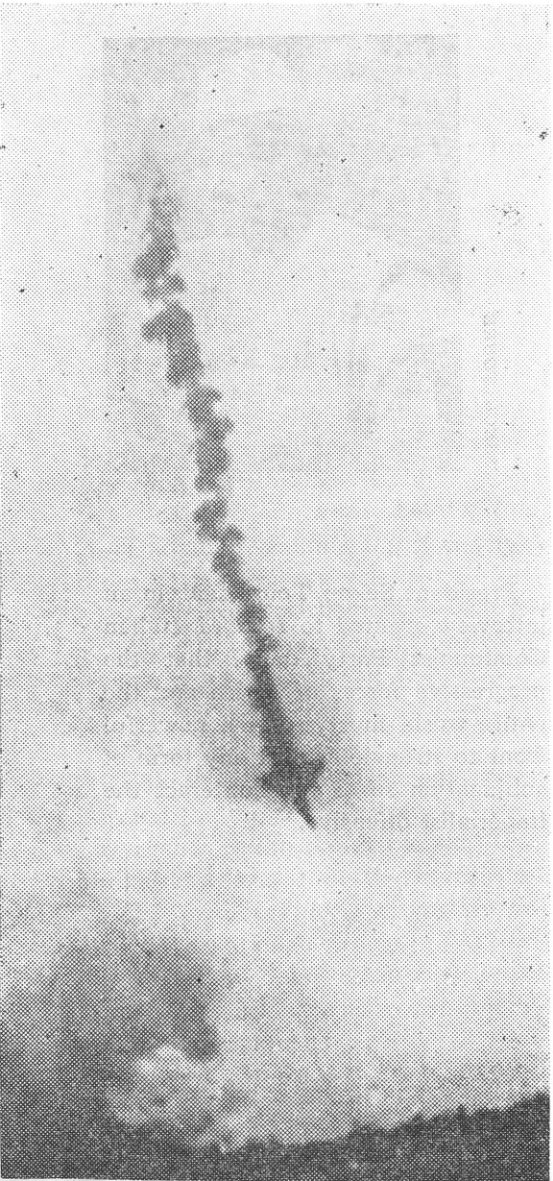
NIGERIA

The *London Times* reported that a wave of protests has been let loose in Nigeria against the military regime, price rises and food shortages.

SEKOU TOURE

GUINEA

President Sekou Touré said, in an interview granted to *L'Unitá,* Italian Communist Party daily, that the progressive forces of Africa and the entire world must create a powerful front to struggle against any form of subjugation so as to counteract the imperialist offensive.



1 000 Yankee Planes in Viet-Nam Downed

Continuing their successes against the imperialist aggressors, the anti-aircraft defense units and the Air Force of the People's Army of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam brought down, in Bac province, cradle of the Vietnamese revolution, the thousandth U.S. pirate plane.

In a press conference in Hanoi, Colonel Ha Van Lau, head of the military mission of the High Command of the People's Army before the international observation and control committee for Viet Nam, read a communiqué from the High Command, stating: "the aggressors savagely bombed hospitals, sanatoria, churches, schools, pagodas, markets, dams, cultural and public service buildings, brutally killing our compatriots. Among the victims are

large number of old people, invalids, women and children." The communique expressed warm gratitude to the People's Militia anti-aircraft defense units, to the Air Force and to all the men and women of the Republic who are heroically defending their land against the pirates of the air.

On that occasion, Osmany Cienfuegos, general secretary of the Tricontinental, sent a cablegram to the president of the national committee of the Patriotic Front of the DRV, expressing sincere joy on behalf of the Organization at the great triumph of the Vietnamese people for having brought down the thousandth U.S. pirate plane. The message said: "We are deeply convinced that the Vietnamese people will give the yankee agressors what they deserve and will obtain definitive victory".

Héctor Pérez Marcano, president of the Tricontinental Committee for Support of the Vietnamese People, sent messages to the president of the Patriotic Front and the DRV Defense Minister expressing warmest congratulations for the triumph against the imperialist aggressors.

SOUTH VIET NAM

The South Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces annihilated a U.S. batallion in Ba Ria province. The yankee units were intercepted in route to Tom Bo, east of Binh Gia. In addition to annihilating the battalion, the liberation forces captured large amounts of weapons and equipment.

More than 67 U.S. planes and helicopters were destroyed during the attack carried out by the Liberation Armed Forces against the important outskirts of Saigon. More than nine enemy troops, among them seven North Americans, were killed. Western sources reported that there were almost 200 wounded.

It was made known officially that the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States participated actively in the repression of the recent demonstrations against the Saigon puppet regime.

Yankee agents directed the repressive measures against the organizations that held protest demonstrations in Saigon, Da Nang and other cities against the Cao Ky regime and the presence of the U. S. military forces.

SYRIA

Nearly 2,800 square kilometers of land will be turned over by the Syrian government to 5,000 landless peasants, in application of the recently promulgated agrarian reform law.

PAKISTAN

The government decreed the closing of the U.S. detection and espionage stations established on Pakistani soil near the borders of the USSR and China.

LAOS

Almost 5,000 enemy soldiers were put out of action and 134 planes were shot down and large amounts of war material were captured in operations carried out by the People's Liberation Army of Laos between December 1965 and March 1966.

INDONESIA

General Nasution, notorious anti-communist military leader, has admitted the existence in Indonesia of guerrilla groups that are fighting against the reactionary policy of the government.

Meanwhile, there are continual reports of persecutions, abuses and assassinations against the leaders and activists of the progressive organizations of the country, which are being carried out by the reactionary military forces.

THAILAND

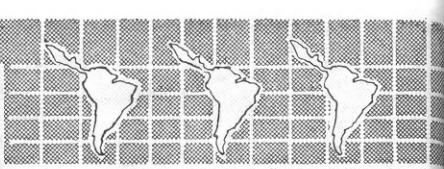
The Newspaper *Bangkok World* disclosed that U.S. air force commands are participating in anti-guerrilla operations in the northeast of Thailand. The northeast is a mountainous region bordering on Laos where the Thailand Patriotic Front has created strong bases of peasant support.

CAMBODIA

The Cambodian government denounced continued provocations and armed aggressiones on the part of Thailand in the border zone and other places.

The troops of the Saigon regime attacked for the fourth time in a row the Cambodian border village of Proy Khnonh.

ANTI-YANKEE DEMONSTRATION IN CAMBODIA



LATIN AMERICA

PORTO RICO

The Central Committee of the Pro Independence Movement of Puerto Rico unanimously passed the following resolution on behalf of the independence struggle of Puerto Rico:

The 24 nation United Nations Decolonization Committee is unquestionably obliged to study the case of Puerto Rico in the light of Resolution 1514 of the Fifteenth Session of the General Assembly. Such a study by the Committee must take place this year without further delay if it is to have any positive value as a step towards the liberation of Puerto Rico. The Pro Independence Movement calls upon the UN member nations that are friendly to Puerto Rico to exert all possible efforts at this time in order to force the Committee of the 24 to formulate a resolution on the colonial case of Puerto Rico, regardless of the possible outcome of the voting.

The Central Committee of the PIM of Puerto Rico also denounces the plans of yankee imperialism to attempt to prevent a discussion of the case of Puerto Rico in the Committee and to impose a farsical plebiscite on the Puerto Rican people in 1966. The sham plebiscite is being prepared by a so-called Status Commission named by the president of the U.S. and composed of seven North Americans, five colonialists and a collaborationist from the so-called Independentist Party, which is subsidized by yankee imperialism. The plebiscite is being cooked up in such a clumsy manner that even the delegate of the misnamed Independentist Party found himself obliged to withdraw from the Status Commission, against which he made serious charges.

Finally, the PIM maintains that the Decolonization Committee must reveal its true character before world public opinion by dealing with the case of Puerto Rico, a colony of the United States of America.

HECTOR BEJAR

PERU

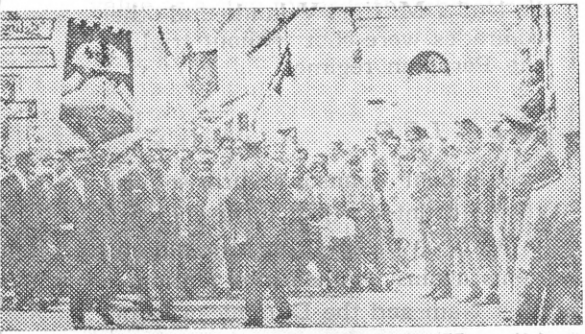
Progressive sectors all over the world have begun a campaign to save the life of revolutionary leader Héctor Béjar, who was taken prisoner several weeks ago and who is threatened with being shot by the Belaúnde Terry regime.

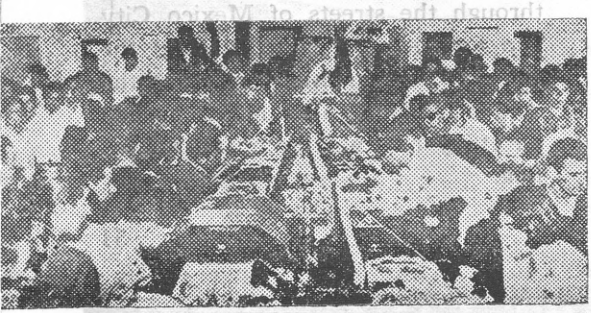
Among the organizations taking part in the campaign are the Peruvian Writers' Society, the International Students' Union, the Latin American Intellectuals Residing in Paris, the Association of Peruvians Residing in Cuba, The International Association of Journalists, representatives of Latin American communist parties, as well as the French writers Jean-Paul Sartre, Francois Mauriac and Simone de Beauvoir.

Héctor Béjar himself confirmed, from his prison cell, that the guerrilla leader Máximo Velando and other comrades were shot without trial by the Peruvian regime.

MEXICO

President Johnson's surprise visit to the country called forth energetic protests on the part on Mexican students against yankee intervention in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic. Hundreds of students paraded through the streets of Mexico City and held a meeting to demand the end of U.S. aggressions. During the demonstrations, the students burned an effigy of Uncle Sam and a U.S. flag.





CHILE

The government has kept up its attacks against workers' rights after the massacre of eight workers of the Salvador mines. A new law was passed which gives the government the right to intervene any firm faced with workers' demands.

This law is intended to repress labor struggles in demand of higher wages and collective bargaining agreements. It authorizes the Chilean executive to force the workers to return to work if they attempt to make use of the right to strike.

Chilean workers have denounced the law before the International Labor Organization and have manifested their readiness to struggle for the rigth to petition and strike.

VENEZUELA

The newspaper *Ultimas Noticias* reported that National Liberation Armed Forces guerrillas killed seven government soldiers and wounded two more in an encounter which took place in El Cepo, in the state of Lara.

Jesús Farías, secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela, was set free after 30 months in prison and deported at once by the Raúl Leoni puppet government. The imprisonment of Farías was due to his participation in the antiimperialist struggle. During the two and a half years of his confinement, solidarity campaigns in his favor took place on many occasions in different parts of the world.

The democratic organizations of the country have alerted public opinion on the arrest of guerrilla leader Juan Vicente Cabezas ("Comandante Pablo"), engineer and economist who was an outstanding student leader. Cabezas is in danger of meeting the same fate as that of professor Alberto Lovera and other Venezuelans, who have been brutally murdered after being arrested.

The revolutionary leader Cabezas, who is suffering from a lung disease, occupied the post of national leader of the Communist Party at the time of his arrest.

BOLIVIA

One person was killed and 24 wounded as a result of the police repression of a demonstration organized by the National Revolutionary Movement on the anniversary of the April 9, 1952 revolution which put the NRM into power.

ARGENTINA

Sugar workers in the province of Tucumán held numerous protest demonstrations against the worsened living conditions which they have had to endure in recent months. The demonstrations were broken up by the police.

The movement began in the Santa Rosa sugar mill, where the workers went on strike to demand the payment of three months back wages which the owners have refused to pay.

In Rosario, workers of the Rhenstag Hanemag factory went on strike to protest the dismissal of 25 of their comrades. The police wounded several workers.

UNITED STATES

U.S. citizens of Mexican descent who live in the state of Texas (which the U.S. grabbed from Mexico in 1848) stated that they are constantly discriminated against because of their origin. Local leaders of the Mexican community declared: "We are sick and tired of the abuses committed by the power structure". They pointed out that recent electoral legislation is aimed at continuing discrimination against Mexican and black people.

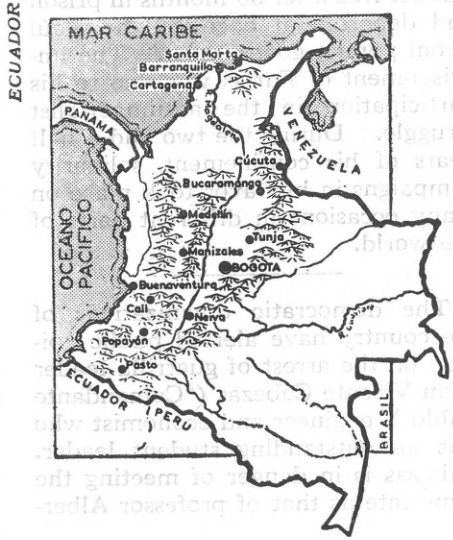
ECUADOR

The military junta which took power in July 1963 was ousted by a strong popular movement. Although the new government is closely tied to the ecuadorian oligarchy, the ousting of the junta, which was sponsored by U. S. imperialism, is a sign of the radicalization of the people's anti-imperialist struggle in favor of national independence.

COLOMBIA

About 70% of the citizens who have the right to vote did not participate in the presidential elections, thus confirming predictions that the figure would be higher than the 60% non-participation in the March parliamentary elections.

What with all the maneuvering characteristic of such elections, and the absence of the majority of the people, Carlos Lleras, candidate of the oligarchy's liberal-conservative



ECUADOR

front, was elected over Jaramillo Giraldo, another candidate of the oligarchy and a member of former dictator Rojas Pinillas' party.

GUATEMALA

The delegations of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Guatemalan Labor Party in Cuba issued a communiqué in which they point out that the kidnapping by the RAF of two top-level officials of the Peralta Azurdia dictatorship, Romec Augusto de León, president of the Supreme Court, and Baltasar Morales de la Cruz, Information Secretary, "in an energetic warning that the regime's arbitrary, abusive and criminal behavior will not go unpunished."

The communiqué said that shortly before the recent presidential elections, more than 28 patriots and revolutionaries were arrested and subjected to brutal tortures; some of them were murdered, among them the beloved revolutionary leaders Víctor Guitérrez and Leonrado Castillo Flores, members of the central committee of the GLP, the Party of the Guatemalan Communists.

Because of the complicity of León and Morales with the repressive policy of Peralta Azurdia, "they were selected by our forces so as to force the dictatorship to respond before our people for the crimes and abuses committed."

The communiqué added that Peralta Azurdia cynically lied when he denied knowledge of the capture and the fate of the 28 people who were arrested; later on, he publicly boasted on many occasions of the wave of repression which had been let loose.

The statement calls upon the people of Guatemala to join the fightings ranks of the vanguard organizations that demonstrate "by their day-to-day struggle in the mountains and in the city, the victorious road of the Guatemalan revolution."

GUATEMALA CONDEMNS DISSAPPEARANCE OF LEADERS